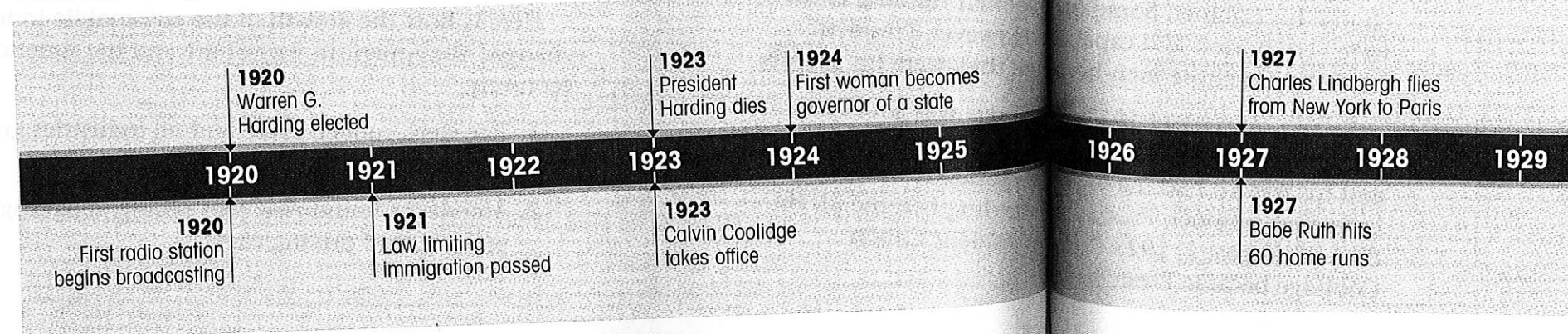




The 1920s is often called the Jazz Age. A new kind of music called jazz became popular. Many jazz songs, like the title of the one shown here, were written. What kind of instruments did these musicians use? Drums, piano, trumpet, clarinet, sliding trombone, banjo



The Roaring Twenties



ESL Note To help students understand the concept of the Roaring Twenties, discuss the meaning of the term. Explain that the 1920s was a time of wild stunts and increased spending, as well as a celebration of leisure activities. Americans needed to express their relief that the world had survived World War I.

Words to Know

assembly line

installment plan

mass media

jazz

renaissance

inflation

deport

Words to Know These words are defined in the section in which they appear, as well as in the Glossary. Point out to students that the prefix *de-*, as in the word *deport*, indicates "removal" or "undoing."

Learning Objectives

- Describe how the U.S. economy changed after World War I.
- Discuss how cars affected American life.
- Describe how culture changed during the 1920s.
- Explain why immigration was limited after World War I.
- Identify the causes of the Great Migration.
- Compare ideas on a chart.

Project There are many important people in this chapter. If time allows, have students research the person they chose at the library or on the Internet.

Portfolio Project

In this chapter, you will read about musicians, writers, sports stars, and other talented people who changed the way Americans viewed the world. Create your own "Top 10" list of outstanding Americans of the 1920s. Tell why you chose each person.

Timeline The timeline is divided into 1-year intervals. The events take place over a period of 8 years. Point out that great strides in the technology of sound happened during this time.

Words to Know

assembly line

a system in which each worker does a different job in putting together a product

installment plan

the payment of money over time toward the total cost of an item

mass media

the communications that reach large numbers of people

Getting Started Discuss with students the ways in which they are consumers. Explain that the 1920s was a time of prosperity and that many Americans wanted to buy new things.

In 1920, the United States had come out of World War I. The nation was at peace. The economy was healthy. Americans were beginning to enjoy good times.

A Short Term as President

Warren G. Harding was elected President in 1920. For the American people, he was a good choice. Americans had survived World War I and great sorrow. Now they wanted an ordinary man who could return the country to prewar times. President Harding was a man from a small town in Ohio.

Once President Harding was elected, he had to choose his Cabinet. Some of the men Harding chose were very honest and capable. However, President Harding also chose men because they were his friends.

By the summer of 1923, Congress was about to examine some of the decisions that President Harding and his friends had made. The President was worried. Later that summer, President Harding became ill. He died on August 2, 1923. Vice President Calvin Coolidge became President.

In the months that followed, several scandals were reported. The Teapot Dome scandal involved Albert Fall, the Secretary of the Interior. Fall had accepted bribes from private oil companies. After being found guilty, Fall went to jail.

Why did Americans elect Warren G. Harding in 1920? Americans wanted an ordinary President who would return the country to prewar times.

Cars Change the Economy

When Calvin Coolidge became President in 1923, the American people wanted to build a new and prosperous, or rich, country. Congress passed laws that helped businesses grow larger. As a result, salaries went up and prices came down. People were able to buy more things.

One item that many Americans wanted was the "Tin Lizzie," or Model T Ford. Henry Ford owned a large automobile company. It was Ford's idea to have workers in his automobile factories build cars on an **assembly line**. An assembly line is a system in which each worker in a factory does a different job in putting together a product. As parts are sent down the line, each person adds a part to the product. When the product reaches the end of the line, it is finished.

The assembly line allowed Ford to build cars faster and more cheaply than ever before. The cars could be sold at a low cost because so many could be built in one day.

Here is how the growth of the automobile industry changed the American way of life and the American economy.

1. The steel, rubber, glass, and oil industries grew to supply the needs of automobile builders.
2. Americans found new jobs selling, repairing, parking, and driving cars.

Economics Fact

By 1929, almost one out of every five Americans owned a car.

Economics Fact From 1920 to 1930, the number of cars on the road grew from 9.2 million to 26.7 million.



Workers built Ford cars on an assembly line.

Visual 15 million Model T cars were built. Ford ended production of them in 1927, when sales began to drop.

3. Thousands of miles of new roads were built.
4. Small businesses, such as diners, motels, and stores, were built where motorists might stop.
5. As roads spread across the country, people began to move from the cities to the suburbs.

? How did the automobile industry change the American economy?

Americans Spend More

During the 1920s, more and more products were built on assembly lines. Products such as washing machines, toasters, and refrigerators became part of

American life. Sometimes, these products, like cars, cost more than most people could afford.

Yet, even people who did not have enough money for certain products could buy them. These people bought goods through **installment plans**. On an installment plan, a person pays money over time toward the total cost of the item. A new radio, record player, or kitchen tool could be bought for \$5 down and as little as \$5 a month.

During the 1920s, Americans began to spend their money. One industry that grew as Americans spent more was advertising. Ads tried to convince people that they needed certain products. The ads promised people that the products would make them happier, wealthier, or smarter.

Before the 1920s, most ads had been in newspapers. During the 1920s, ads began to appear in other kinds of **mass media**. Mass media refers to the communications that reach large numbers of people. Advertisers used radio, billboards, and magazines to sell products.

? Why did the advertising industry grow in the 1920s?

Section 1 Review

1. How did Henry Ford change the way goods were produced in the United States?
2. How did people use the installment plan?
3. **Critical Thinking** Why is the price of certain goods lower if they are made on an assembly line?
4. **Write About Economics** Write an ad for a household product. Explain to buyers how they can pay a little money down and take an expensive item home.

More Review is provided in Exercise 75 of the Workbook.

BUILDING YOUR SKILLS

Comparing on a Chart

When you compare things on a chart, you can see how they are alike and how they are different.

Follow these steps to compare on a chart.

- Read the title on each side of the chart to see what you are comparing.
- Read across each row to see how the items are the same or different.

Automobiles in the 1920s	Automobiles Today
1. They cost under \$500	1. They cost thousands of dollars
2. Top speed of 50 miles an hour	2. Top speed of 100 miles an hour
3. Used oil and gas	3. Use oil and gas

Answer the questions using the information from the chart.

1. In what ways were cars in the 1920s different from cars today?
2. In what way were cars in the 1920s the same as cars today?

CHALLENGE Complete the chart. Add information that compares automobiles in the 1920s and today.

Apply the Skill

Create a chart that compares popular entertainment in the 1920s and today.

Section 2

Good Times for Many

Words to Know

jazz

a kind of music created by African Americans in the South in the early 1900s

renaissance

a time of new interest and activity in the arts

Getting Started Ask students whether or not they feel celebrities such as sports figures and movie personalities should be role models. Point out that in the 1920s many people looked at stars of sports and stage as heroes.

The 1920s was a time of prosperity, or good times, and change for many people. More people enjoyed wealth and luxury. Americans lived with high hopes for the future.

Popular Entertainment

Cars were something new in the 1920s. There was new music too. Families had radios in their homes. People could go to movies and be entertained. For many people, the 1920s was simply a time to enjoy life. People called those carefree times the Roaring Twenties. Another nickname was the Jazz Age.

Music

Jazz was a kind of music created by African Americans in the South in the early 1900s. African American musicians first started playing jazz in New Orleans. Horns, drums, piano, and banjo were used in playing jazz.

Jazz became well known as musicians traveled first from New Orleans to Chicago and then to other northern cities. Jazz clubs opened in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and other large cities. Jazz musicians like Louis Armstrong and Jelly Roll Morton were popular with both African American music lovers and white music lovers.



Bessie Smith was a well-known singer.

Visual The African American public bought millions of Bessie Smith's records during the years of her greatest fame, from 1923 to 1928.

History Fact

The first scheduled radio program was on November 2, 1920. The election returns were announced. Warren Harding had won.

History Fact Warren Harding was the first President to give a speech over the radio.

Radio

Americans heard the first radio program from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1920. By 1922, there were more than 500 radio stations in the United States.

At first, music was heard during most of the time a radio program was on. However, there were also news reports and children's stories. Sporting events quickly became popular.

Movies

In the 1920s, movies had no sound. There were a few movies, though, with background music. Sometimes when the actors spoke, the words were written on the screen.

At other times, the viewers had to guess what the actors were saying. In 1927, the first "talkie" was produced. From that time on, all movies had sound.

Books and Magazines

Reading was another leisure-time, or free-time, activity for Americans. F. Scott Fitzgerald became a favorite writer for many adults. The people in Fitzgerald's stories were always looking for wealth and success. Ernest Hemingway wrote stories about wartime experiences, sports, and travel.

Many famous magazines were first published in the 1920s. People read such magazines as *Time* for its news. They read the *Saturday Evening Post* for its stories.

Sports

Sports were so popular that the 1920s became an age of sports heroes. What American of that day had not heard of the baseball player Babe Ruth? In 1927, Ruth hit a then-record 60 home runs.

Nearly everyone knew about the heroes of other sports too. Red Grange was college football's outstanding player during the 1920s. Jack Dempsey

was the boxing champion. Gertrude Ederle was the first woman to swim the English Channel.

Hero of the 1920s

The greatest hero of the 1920s was a pilot named Charles Lindbergh. On May 20, 1927, Lindbergh climbed into his one-seat plane called the *Spirit of St. Louis* in New York. Lindbergh was trying to become the first person to fly alone across the Atlantic Ocean to Europe. After 33½ hours, he landed in Paris, France. Soon after Lindbergh's flight, planes began carrying passengers and mail between Chicago and San Francisco. His flight opened the door to a new world of flight.

? What kinds of popular entertainment were there in the 1920s?

The Harlem Renaissance

Many young African Americans who moved to the North in the 1920s came to a part of New York City called Harlem. Many African American artists, writers, and musicians settled in Harlem. African Americans who lived in this community were free to express themselves.

African Americans had been artists, writers, and musicians long before 1920. African American writers and artists created books, plays, poems, and paintings. This period was known as the Harlem Renaissance. A **renaissance** is a time of new interest and activity in the arts. African Americans used literature and art to show their racial pride. They also spoke out against racial discrimination.

Writer Langston Hughes was one of the leaders of the Harlem Renaissance. Countee Cullen, Claude McKay, and Zora Neale Hurston also wrote of their African American experiences.

? What was the Harlem Renaissance?



Charles Lindbergh was the first person to fly alone across the Atlantic Ocean.

Visual Charles Augustus Lindbergh was born on February 4, 1902, in Detroit, Michigan. The press named him "Lucky Lindy" after his solo nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean, which covered more than 3,600 miles.

Women in the 1920s

For women, the 1920s became a time of new freedom. Many young women turned away from the beliefs and styles of their mothers. They cut their hair short and wore short dresses. They began to speak out. There were several reasons for the changes.

1. The Nineteenth Amendment gave all women the right to vote in all elections.
2. Women could hold public offices. In 1924, Nellie Tayloe Ross became governor of Wyoming. In 1925, Miriam A. Ferguson became governor of Texas.

Women's Jobs

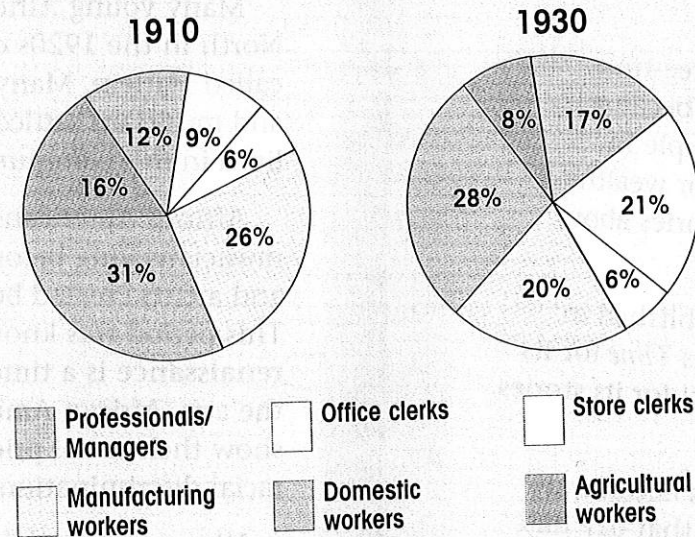


Chart Explain that the pie charts compare the type of jobs that women held in 1910 and 1930. Point out that more women participated in a wider variety of jobs in 1930.

Chart Study

1. What percentage of workers were store clerks in 1910 and 1930?
2. What job had more workers in 1930 than in 1910, office clerks or agricultural workers?

3. After World War I, many women continued to work outside their homes.
4. Household tools made women's lives easier. New books, music, and art helped them to think differently. More women decided to go to college.

Even though women began to gain more rights, they were not always treated the same as men. More women had jobs during the 1920s. However, employers thought they would work until they got married. As a result, employers did not train women for some jobs.

Women were still paid less than men. More women were becoming doctors and lawyers. However, many hospitals and law offices refused to hire women.

? In what ways were the 1920s a time of change for women?

Section 2 Review

1. What big changes took place in the 1920s?
2. How did the Nineteenth Amendment change women's lives?
3. **Critical Thinking** Why do you think the Harlem Renaissance was called a rebirth of African American culture?
4. **Write About History** Write a paragraph in which you explain why you would or would not like to have lived during the 1920s.

More Review is provided in Exercise 76 of the Workbook.

Words to Know

inflation

a sharp rise in the price of goods

deport

to force a person who is not a citizen to leave the country by government order

Getting Started Have students debate the following questions: Should returning veterans get their old jobs back? If so, what happens to the people who have been doing those jobs? Explain that some people who had lost their jobs took out their anxiety on the new immigrants who filled their places.

Although the 1920s was a new and exciting time, there were problems too. Many Americans were without jobs. Prices were rising. A growing fear of immigrants led to violence. Violence against African Americans continued in the South.

Economic Problems

The men who fought in World War I returned home as heroes. However, many men did not return to jobs. There were fewer jobs than before the war. Factories did not need as many workers to make weapons or military supplies. In addition, the economy faced other problems.

1. People who had jobs were eager to spend the money they earned. Businesses had trouble making products fast enough.
2. Prices began to rise sharply because there were fewer goods. This price rise is called **inflation**.
3. Bad feelings between workers and owners grew. Workers demanded higher pay to keep up with inflation. Many workers went on strike.

? Why did men returning from World War I have problems finding jobs?

Growing Fears

As the economy grew worse, many Americans began to fear workers who went on strike. They believed that strikers were under the control of Communists.

Communists had taken control of Russia in 1917. They believed that the government should control all businesses and property. Many Americans feared that strikes were the start of a Communist takeover in the United States. These fears led the U.S. government to take action. In 1920, about 6,000 people were arrested across the United States.

A Closer Look

THE SACCO AND VANZETTI CASE

The growing fear that Americans had toward immigrants is shown in the case of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. In April 1920, robbers stole a payroll from a shoe factory near Boston, Massachusetts. A guard was killed. The police blamed Sacco and Vanzetti. These two Italian immigrants were charged with murder. The men said that they had nothing to do with the crime.

Some people believed Sacco had handed out papers that said things against the U.S. government. Many Americans feared that the men were planning to destroy the government. They thought that Sacco and Vanzetti were Communists.

Both Sacco and Vanzetti were found guilty and put to death in 1927. Fifty years later, in 1977, the governor of Massachusetts stated that the men had not been fairly tried.

Critical Thinking Why do you think the governor of Massachusetts admitted in 1977 that Sacco and Vanzetti had not been fairly treated? Since a fair trial is one of the rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, the governor might have wanted to publicly recognize that fact.



Nicola Sacco and
Bartolomeo Vanzetti

The government believed these people were Communists. Hundreds of people were **deported**. To deport someone is to force a person who is not a citizen to leave the country by government order.

Feelings against immigrants began to grow. Some people believed that immigrants were taking jobs from Americans. They asked the U.S. government to pass laws that would control the number of immigrants allowed into the country. In 1921, the government passed a law that allowed only 357,000 immigrants into the United States each year.

The new immigration laws were a huge change from the past. The door to the United States, which was once wide open, was now almost shut.

? What huge change did the immigration law of 1921 make in the United States? The immigration law closed the door of the United States to many immigrants.

The Great Migration

Between 1910 and 1930, more than two million African Americans migrated, or moved, from the South to the North. The migration of African Americans to cities in the North was known as the Great Migration. African Americans settled in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Detroit. They left the South for many reasons.

1. There were unfair working conditions in the South. Many African Americans were sharecroppers. They had to pay for the right to farm lands.
2. In the 1920s, the South was hit by floods and then long spells of dry weather. This made farming difficult.
3. Laws in the South forced African Americans to attend separate schools and use separate restaurants, restrooms, and drinking fountains.

Many African Americans hoped for better lives in the North. African Americans could earn higher pay at factory jobs in the North than they could earn at any job in the South. African Americans were often paid less than white workers for doing the same jobs.

Feelings against African Americans led to violence in some places. The Ku Klux Klan was a terrorist group that started after Reconstruction. In the 1920s, it continued to spread fear among African Americans. White men in hoods attacked African Americans in the South, Midwest, and West.

African Americans fought back against racism by forming groups that increased their racial pride. Churches, social clubs, and businesses owned by African Americans helped them depend less on white people.

Some African Americans formed groups that hoped to build a new homeland in Africa. A homeland was never set up in Africa. However, African Americans became proud of their heritage during the 1920s.

? What was the Great Migration?

Section 3 Review

1. What economic problems did the country face after World War I?
2. Why did African Americans leave the South?
3. **Critical Thinking** Why do you think the Ku Klux Klan gained more members during the 1920s?
4. **Write About Citizenship** Write a paragraph to express your opinion of the immigration law passed in 1921.

More Review is provided in Exercise 77 of the Workbook.

Remember
The NAACP was formed in 1909 to gain equal rights and opportunities for African Americans.

Chapter 18 Review

Summary Have students use this graphic organizer to outline the main ideas and details of the chapter.

Summary

In the 1920s, cars, music, movies, and the radio became part of everyday life. Problems in the economy led to strikes, anti-immigration feelings, and discrimination.

Section 1

The automobile industry changed the way people lived. Household goods were produced to improve life.

Section 2

The 1920s was a time of new music, art, literature, and entertainment. People had more leisure time.

Section 3

Men returning from World War I had problems finding work. Strong feelings against immigrants began to grow. Many African Americans migrated north.

deport

installment plan

mass media

assembly line

inflation

More Vocabulary Review is provided in Exercise 118 of the Classroom Resource Binder.

Vocabulary Review

Write the term from the list that matches each definition below.

1. Radio, newspapers, magazines, and books
2. A sudden and sharp rise of prices
3. To order someone who is not a U.S. citizen out of the country because of an action against the government
4. A way that people can buy an item without having the money to pay for it at that time
5. A way of making huge amounts of the same product quickly

Chapter Quiz

Write your answers in complete sentences.

1. How did the automobile change the lives of Americans?
2. Why was Harlem the center of a renaissance in the 1920s?
3. Why did many people fear communism in the 1920s?
4. **Critical Thinking** How did advertising help the economy?
5. **Critical Thinking** How do you think the mass media affected women in their struggle for equal rights?

Test Tip

To prepare for a test, answer the review questions in your book.

Writing Tip

When writing a paragraph, state the purpose of the paragraph in the beginning. You can support the purpose with facts and examples.

Using the Timeline

Use the timeline on pages 332–333 to answer the questions.

1. In what year did the first radio broadcast take place?
2. What timeline entry shows that immigrants were not welcome in the United States?

Group Activity See the Teacher's Planning Guide for a scoring rubric for this activity.

Group Activity

With your group, create a poster for a movie, musical, or sports event. Give the event a title. Add the date and time of the event. Hang your posters around the classroom.